THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1062.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

Third ~~SECOND~~ NOTICE

In the case of *Joseph Anthony*,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued forth against Joseph Anthony, late merchant of the city of Richmond, but now of the county of Henrico, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Saturday the 18th and on Friday the 24th days of this present month (December) and on Tuesday the 25th day of January, 1803, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; and at the second sitting to choose an assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is desired to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the commissioners:
Richmond, Dec. 10, 1802.

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Mrs. Davidson

Respectfully informs the ladies of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, that she has just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Millenery,

Of the most approved fashions; suitable for the season.—Also, a small assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods;

CONSISTING of Cotton-Cambricks, India Muslin, Callicoes, Silk and Cotton Hose, Silk and Kid Gloves, Shoes, &c. all of which she will dispose of on very reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. Ladies' Wigs and Frizetts, and fashionable Pattern Dresses.

Richmond, December 14, 1802.

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HAVING resumed the practice of the law, I think proper to make it known that I shall attend the superior courts in this city, and the chancery district court at Staunton.

James Monroe.

Richmond, December 13, 1802.

Charles Irving's Estate.

THE Estate of Charles Irving, dec'd. and all power over the same, having been lately committed to the subscribers, by an order of Albemarle court, notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that they have employed William H. Cabell, attorney at law, to transact all the business of the said estate. He alone is authorized to receive payment of debts due to the said estate, to make sales or contracts, or to do any act obligatory upon the said estate. All persons having claims against the estate, are requested to make them known to the said Wm. H. Cabell. Letters addressed to him in Richmond, during the months of December and January next, and afterwards in Warminster, Amherst county, will be duly attended to.

Nicholas Cabell.
William Hughs.

Nov. 25, 1802.

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Mr. James Worrell

Presents his respectful compliments to his patrons in Richmond and its vicinity, and begs to apologize for having delayed longer than hertofore, the opening of his

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Dancing School.

HIS other engagements, from their great increase, have prevented his paying his respects sooner. He has now the pleasure to inform them that he intends to commence his teaching on Friday the 7th of January, 1803, at the former place.

Dec. 13, 1802. tf

JUST RECEIVED BY

Bartlett Still,

A Consignment of the following Articles, to be sold for Cash—viz:

30 pieces superfine 4-4 Irish Linens.
100 pieces Callicoes and Cambricks, Muslins.
Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson and Souchong TEAS.
Writing and Printing Paper.
Double and Single Refined Loaf Sugar.

Richmond, Dec. 14, 1802.

Lost or Mislaid,

BY the subscriber, living in Manchester, a *NOTE OF HAND*, executed by Col. Archibald Walthall of Chesterfield, to Mr. John Swann of Powhatan, for *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS*, payable the first day of January next. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver it to

David Patteson, *jr.*

Nov. 29, 1802. tf

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the first Monday in next month, being Henrico court day, at the courthouse of the said county, 207 and an half acres of

L A N D,

LYING in the county of Charles City, on Morris's Creek, which was late the property of Daniel Nicolson, deceased, and surrounded by the lands of William Greaves, and which land was conveyed by John Nicolson to Miles Selden, sheriff of Henrico, according to law, upon the said Nicolson's taking the benefit of the oath of an insolvent debtor when confined in the jail of the said county, under an execution issued from the court of the said county by Nathaniel Bowe against him.

B. SHEPPARD, Deputy for
MILES SELDEN, Sh'ff. H. C.

December 10, 1802.

THE PUBLIC

Are respectfully notified, that the

Union Tavern & Coffee House,

LATE in the occupancy of Mr. *William Booker*, is still continued by *Mrs. Booker*, who begs leave to assure those that may please to call at this house, that every attention shall be given to render them convenience and full satisfaction.

Richmond, Dec. 9, 1802.

Hat and Shoe Store.

THANKFUL for the liberal encouragement which he has experienced from the inhabitants of Richmond and Manchester, and the public in general, the subscriber respectfully informs them, that he has lately received, and now on hand, a good and general assortment of ENGLISH and NEW-YORK manufactured

Hats & Shoes,

FOR SALE, at the first house below the Eagle Tavern, sign of the Cock'd Hat.

D. J. Burr.

Richmond, Dec. 6, 1802. tf

VIRGINIA:

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of chancery for the Richmond district, in the suit between

William Flemming Gaines, ex'or of Robert Page, and Robert Pollard adm'r of John White, Plaintiffs.

And

Elizabeth Braxton, George Braxton, Corbin Braxton, Carter Braxton, Taylor Braxton, William Fitzhugh Braxton, Anne Corbin Braxton, Alin Braxton and Elizabeth Braxton, of whom are infants, Defendents.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, for ready money, on Monday the 3d of January next, at the vendue office of the subscribers,

Two Negro Men,

MARK and DAVY.

PROSSER and MONCURE,
Commissioners.

Richmond, Dec. 3, 1802.

Lands for Sale.

TO be sold, at Public Auction, on Thursday the 30th December next, at 12 o'clock, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond,

7,101 Acres of Land,

In the state of Kentucky:

Lot	1st. 900 Acres, in Warren county, Bay creek, above Sulpher Lick;		
	2 800 do. do. Walnut creek;		
	3 960 do. do. above Sulpher Lick;	5167 1/3	
	4 207 2-3 do. do. middle Fork Drakes creek;		
	5 1300 do. do. Skeegs Beaver creek;		
	6 1000 do. do. north side Big Barren;		
	7 2000 Acres in Green county, east side south fork Little Barren;	3240	
	8 1240 do. do south side little Barren;		
	9 5000 Acres in Logan C. on Big Barren river;		
	10 890 do. do. N. side of Cumberland river;		
	11 666 2-3 do. do. South side of do.	8693 1/3	
	12 270 do. do. North side of do.		
	13 1000 do. do. West Fork Crocus creek;		
	14 865 2-3 do. do. South Fork Little Barren,		
	Acres	17101	

ALSO

Lot 13, 100 Acres, on the waters of Eagle Creek N. W. of the Ohio.

SPECIAL warranty will be given on securing the payment of the purchase money by bond with approved security, payable, one fourth in six months from the day of sale, one fourth in twelve months, one fourth in eighteen months, and one forth payable in two years, with interest from the date of purchase.

James Brown.
Wm. Wiseham,
Executor to the Estate of Andrew Ronald.

Richmond, Nov. 26, 1802. t25D

500 DOLLARS REWARD.

ON Saturday the 20th inst. I wrote a letter to Messrs. Pickett, Pollard & Johnston, of Richmond, inclosing bank notes as per numbers, &c. annexed, amounting to 1850 dols; which letter was given to William Bell, then my clerk, to put into the post-office, which he did not do, but has absconded with the letter and its contents. The above reward will be paid for apprehending him with the whole of the money, or in proportion for a part of it; or I will give 200 dollars for apprehending him without the money.—He is about 30 years old, dark complexion, hair and eyes, speaks low and rather in a whining tone of voice; has a bashful appearance when spoken to; is about 6 feet high, spare made, and has broad features. He left Norfolk on Tuesday the 23d inst. and was seen on board a vessel bound for Baltimore; his dress was of a light colour when he went away, but is probable he has since changed it.

Edward Johnston.

Norfolk, Nov. 27, 1802.

1 Note. Manhattan Co. dated 23d Aug. 1799, for 100 dollars.
2 Notes of 100 dollars each, of the Norfolk Branch Bank, to wit:
May 1, 1800, No. 3523; October 2, 1801, No. 3449, 3440, 3416, 3558, 3554, 3532, 3506, 3502 and 3492.
13 Notes of 50 dollars each, to wit: May 2, 1800, No. 3062; July 21, 1801, No. 2843, 2761, 2759; Jan. 16, 1802, No. 675; June 2, 1800, No. 3948, 3918; May 19, 1801, No. 2563, 2522; October 2, 1801, No. 3866, 3867, 4058, 4085, 4086, 4082.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 24th of this month, at public auction, for ready money, pursuant to a decree of the Hustings Court of Williamsburg, to satisfy a debt due from Joseph Thomson, to the estate of James Wilson, dec. the

House & Lot,

In the said city,

WHERE Charles Bellini, lately dec'd. resided. The sale will be made by the Serjeant of the said city, on the premises, and will be at 10 o'clock.

Williamsburg, Dec. 1, 1802. 3w

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

For London, direct,

The new substantial
SHIP
Monticello,

JOHN WILSON, master,—burthen seven hundred hogsheads of Tobacco, now lying at Broadway, and has three-fourths of her cargo engaged.—For freight of the remainder, or passage, apply to Messrs. *John Cunningham & Co.* of Richmond, or to

— ROBERT MOORE.

Petersburg, Dec. 9, 1802.

Sales at Auction.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Saturday, the first day of January next, before the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond,

16 likely Negroes,

CONSISTING OF

MEN, Women and Children, the greater part of them valuable house servants. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaser, from whom bond and approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid, will be required—by

THOMAS STRACHAN,
Administrator of
Doctor —— *Strachan*, dec.

Richmond, 9th Dec. 1802. eptds.

Will be Sold,

At twelve months credit, on the 11th day of January next,

All the ESTATE,

(Negroes excepted,) of the late William Norvell, dec'd. of James City county.

THE Sale will be at the late dwelling house of the decedent, and will continue from day to day until all is sold. The real estate consists of three plantations, with a mill annexed to one of them. The first, his mansion plantation, contains about four hundred acres, more or less, and has a good dwelling house thereon, with six rooms and a passage; all necessary out houses and a good garden. The second, an Island on Chickahomany, contains four or five hundred acres, more or less, with an overseer's house and necessary houses for a farmer. The last contains one hundred acres, more or less, with an excellent, well accustomed Grist Mill, just rebuilt of the best timber; she works two pair of stones, one for wheat and the other for corn. A Cotton Machine has been erected in the mill, from which considerable profit is derived. It is deemed unnecessary to give a minute description of these lands; it will only be said that they are as fertile as the lands in the neighborhood, and that Mr. Spencer and Mr. Allen, living on the premises, will shew them to any person disposed to view them. The personal estate is a considerable one, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, a good Chariot, and a variety of other articles, too tedious to mention.

At the same time will be hired out, about fourteen likely NEGROES, from 17 to 22 years of age.

By the Will of Mr. Norvell, about 30 of his Negroes are directed to be bound out. Those who wish to take any of them, are requested to apply to the subscriber. Bond, with approved security, will be required of the purchasers, by

WM. LIGHTFOOT, *Ex'or.*

James City, Dec. 16, 1802.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Funds experienced yesterday a trifling rise from the price of the preceding day, in consequence of an application sent to the Bank from the Holders of *Omnium*, that the Directors would delay the final redemption of it until after the Midsummer Dividend of next year.

The rise of the Funds was also attributed by some persons to the price of French Stocks, which do not appear to have felt the alarm resulting from the present unsettled state of Europe.

Government has received intelligence of very active preparations in the French ports, particularly at Toulon, where the utmost diligence is employed to repair the losses occasioned by the victory of Aboukir. It is a fact, that a greater quantity of naval stores of all kinds has been imported into France within the last fifteen months from the Baltic, than the amount of the whole supply in these articles during the eight preceding years.

We have reason to give credit to the report some days since in circulation, of a complete union between the Pitts and the Grenvilles, and that the latter are likely to withdraw their hostility to the present administrations in the ensuing session of parliament. The King's messengers have been recently employed in carrying letters backwards and forwards, and it is said lord Grenville has also been for a few days at Walmer. We understand his lordship was consulted in the recent change of disposition in our cabinet, in regard to the continent.

It is believed that Malta will at length be surrendered to the Emperor of Russia. Certain it is, that it will not be restored either to the Knights or to the Neapolitans, which would be in fact throwing the island into the hands of France.

October 23.

This morning we received Paris journals of the 19th inst.

The intelligence from Switzerland continues to be very confused and contradictory. What is positively asserted in one quarter, is as positively denied in another. But when we consider that Basle is in the possession of the partizans of the Helvetic Government and of the First Consul, we are inclined to give more credit to the following statements, contained in a letter from that place of the 13th inst. than to any other:—

"It is confirmed that citizen Rapp has not been able to persuade the Oligarchists of Berne to conform to the proclamation of Bonaparte. The definitive answer sent to the Delegate of Bonaparte, has been, 'That the Helvetic Diet of Schwitz would depute two of its members to Paris to enlighten the mind of the First Consul.' The Commission of Ten, established by the Government of Berne, has refused to disarm the new Bernese levies, and to restore the Helvetic Senate within the walls of their capital. It was generally asserted here yesterday, that the Bernese authorities were determined to oppose the French troops, if Bonaparte did not modify the dispositions of his proclamation."

An Admiralty express reached Plymouth on Thursday morning, ordering all the men of war lying in that port to take in stores and provisions for four months, and prepare immediately for sea.

L'Avanturiere sailed with her dispatches the same night.

PARIS, OCTOBER 18.

PRIVATE LETTER.—M. Lucien Bonaparte retired to his estate at Du Plessis as soon as he found that calculations of prudence, or motives of jealousy, deprived him of the hope of being First Minister.

The report of an approaching war increases every day, and produces a great sensation.—The Consul has received with much haughtiness the remonstrances made by M. de Markow, on the subject of his hostile plans against Switzerland; but this imperious tone may conceal considerable inquietude as to the views of different Powers, and his own personal situation.

The Consul answered M. de Markow in these terms:—"I had rather fall by nobly daring than by an excess of timidity."

The Counsellors of State, Suzanne and Bernadotte, continuing to be absent from the council of state without having functions in the departments in which they reside, it is reported they are in complete disgrace, and that they have received orders to stay away from Paris till it shall be thought proper to recal them.

Orders have been given for repairing the Castle of Versailles. The head-quarters of the Legion of Honour will be established at Fontainbleaux.

The burning of the Corn Hall has

produced the greatest consternation at Paris. There were in this magazine 800 sacks of flour, a great part of which is buried beneath the ruins of the dome, which fell in when one half of the building was untouched. We dare not repeat all the conjectures of the populace respecting this event.

The Consul has had Mass said every Sunday since he has been at St. Cloud, and every time he appoints those who are to accompany him. All smile at his devotion, but yet are solicitous of the honour. He has not yet dared to render this Mass equite similar to that of the King, by forming a Chapel Orchestra, but this attempt will pass with others more important which are preparing, in order to realise his pretensions to Sovereignty and its prerogatives.

Messrs. Angereau and Massena, some days ago went together to St. Cloud. Bonaparte perceiving them in the circle, approached them with energies. He took Massena apart, and spoke to him for several minutes with much emotion. It is reported that Massena will resume the service, but that Angereau has refused, because he could not obtain a Command in Chief.

LAUSANNE OCTOBER 4.

Yesterday evening intelligence was received that the Helvetic army had been routed by the insurgents, and had retired in disorder upon Moudon. Lausanne was this morning in a state of the greatest alarm; nothing less was talked of than the retreat of the Government to Geneva, when, on a sudden, we saw arrive here an adjutant-general of the First Consul, citizen Rapp, who proceeded to the Senate, accompanied by citizen Verninac, the French minister, and transmitted to the President a proclamation, addressed by Bonaparte to the eighteen cantons of the Helvetic republic, dated at St. Cloud, the 30th Sept. After the reading of the proclamation, general Rapp announced to the Senate that he should go to Berne, to make the same communication to the insurgents, and he set off for that purpose a few minutes afterwards. We are assured, that if the Bernese refuse to obey the summons of the First Consul, that general Rapp is charged to declare to them, that the French government will send 40000 men into Switzerland—The Senate has issued the following decree, for the publication of the proclamation of the First Consul:

"The Senate having read the declaration of the First Consul of France, dated at St. Cloud, the 30th of September, 1802, brought hither this day by general Rapp, decrees, that it receives with lively gratitude this new testimony of the benevolence of the First Consul for the Helvetic people, and that the Senate will conform to the said declaration in all that concerns it. Information of the present decree shall be given to all the authorities, and also to the chiefs of the troops armed against the Government."

Before the news of the late events had been received the Governor had confided the command in chief of all the troops to Citizen Von-der-Weid.

OCTOBER 5.—We learn that the Confederated Swiss entered Moudon yesterday evening about five o' clock. The right of Bachmann arrived also yesterday evening before Yverdun. As to the higher country, nothing has taken place there.

It is now seven o'clock, and no intelligence has been received: we hope that Gen. Bachmann will not reject the Proclamation of Bonaparte. Prudence, however, demands that we should be prepared for the worst. The *generale* has been beaten, and all the troops stationed on the heights which command Lausanne, but without any hostile intention. The advanced guard of the auxiliary demi-brigade, commanded by Citizen Perrier, is arrived.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

"On Sunday morning the 3d inst. our small corps, consisting of between 14 and 1500 men, was attacked in its position before Avrenches, while the enemy with at least 6000 men drew our attention on the left by a false attack upon the Bridge of Sugi. They commenced the action at Faoug, and sent a strong column through the woods on the right. These dispositions, which, from the smallness of our force, we were unable to oppose, rendered it necessary for us, after a resistance of an hour, to fall back, to prevent our being cut off in the rear. Our young soldiers who possessed more ardour than discipline, effected the retreat in some disorder. General Bachmann took advantage of this circumstance, and gave no respite to our forces, which endeavored to rally at Payerne, but the apprehension of being cut off, soon converted the retreat into a rout, and it became impossible either to stop or to rally the troops. It then appeared that there was an organized plan to prevent the troops from forming and to spread disorder among them; reports were spread in every direction that the corps was was cut off. An ammunition waggon was blown up behind Moudon, which led to the supposition that the enemy were closely pursuing them. Several persons at the head of columns cried out that they were going to be taken prisoners; several shots were fired in the woods which bordered the road, so that the further they got from the enemy, the nearer they were supposed to be.

"All these circumstances seemed to confirm the opinion, that some ill-disposed persons wished to profit by this moment of disorder, for the purpose of spreading terror to Lausanne, and from thence to the rest of the Cantons. Some emissaries from Berne have been arrested, who were sent for the purpose of seducing the troops and engaging them to disperse. A proclamation from general Bachmann was also taken; it was addressed to the commander in chief and staff of the army: It threatened them that if they proceeded to any hostile measures, and if they did not disband their troops, that their property should be confiscated, and the greatest rigor exercised towards their persons.

"The proclamation of the first consul arrived on the 4th, which reanimated the courage of our troops and gave hope to all our good citizens. Already the corps of reserve are putting themselves in motion on all sides, in order to join the troops of the line. The regular troops have taken a position between Mouden and Lausanne. As to the rest we have no doubt but that the Generals of the enemy will have the wisdom to conform to the proclamation of the First Consul."

Then follows a proclamation from the prefect of the canton of Vaud, denouncing severe penalties against the inhabitants if they take arms against the government, &c.

HAGUE, October 8.

The rumours and conjectures for some time past in circulation, respecting a projected plan of alteration in our government, were by no means void of foundation; for we are actually on the eve of a change. It is even expected to take place within a day or two. Preparatory to this important event, Lieutenant Gen. Dumoncean and Citizen Schimmelpenninck arrived here on the 5th. It is likely to be brought about by amicable compulsion; for Daendels has already had his conference with the president of the Executive government. The plan seems to be well known in the highest circles, and as yet no measures whatever have been taken to secure the planters; so that it is extremely probable that they act on the authority of the *Ruler of Europe*, supported by a part of the present government, who are doubtless to be provided for in the arrangement. It is repeated that Schimmelpenninck is to be the head, but under what appellation is not precisely known—but that of consul is the general opinion. Daendels, as variable as the wind, has no place assigned him in rumour; and it is probable that as before, he will be content with being the active instrument in performing the work. Dumonceau probably will be the head of the legion of honor, should it happen that we are destined to follow the example of our friend and ally.

Citizen Somonville, the French ambassador to this republic, also arrived here on the 5th.

Another letter of the same date.

The affairs of the generals with the government are terminated. The following are the declarations of generals Daendels and Dumonceau, which is to be published to-morrow in the public papers:

The government of the state having deemed it necessary to take information upon what relates to the Bulletin which is contained in the publication of the 28th of September, generals Daendals and Dumonceau have addressed the following mission to the government:

Lieutenant generals Daendals and Dumonceau to the council of war of the Batavian republic.

"It would be unbecoming the rank we have the honor to hold, were we to enter into an exculpation of ourselves, with respect to a certain Bulletin, of which we have been informed by the publication of the government of state on the 28th of September.

"Yet we think it necessary to declare publicly, as officers who love honor, that our sentiments have been entirely misinterpreted, imagining, that by inserting our names in the said Bulletin, the army would be persuaded that we approved of the propagation of the spirit of opposition among the troops of the government, and that we wished to excite them to disturbances.

"We entreat the counsellors of war to make known our sentiments to the government of state. Health and respect.

(Signed) "DAENDELS.
"DUMONCEAU."

Five or six superior officers and some subalterns, who had come to the Hague to assist in the revolution, received an order this morning to repair to their respective corps in the course of the day, under the penalty of being imprisoned. They quitted the Hague in the course of the morning. Daendels and Dumonceau are to have on Sunday next a dinner of upwards of one hundred covers at the Hotel of Brunswick.

HAGUE, October 15.

The history of the pretended conspiracy against the government, appears to have no existence, except in the imagination of some weak and timid individuals. We are now assured that every thing is arranged to the satisfaction of both parties.

From a London paper of October 23.

When the Bank agreed this year to take in the Omnium, and make the subsequent payments, except the last, there was only 20 per cent. paid on it, and 17 millions were immediately pledged; of course the public held the other eight millions. Since that time, the quantity in the bank has fluctuated, some fifteen millions; therefore, at least, sometimes more and sometimes less, but seldom under fifteen millions of the Omnium in the Bank has but 20 per cent. paid on it by the public; the other million and a half has been taken out and in, and has three, four, or five payments made on it by the owners. The Bank has sent 55 per cent. on the one and a half million, of course when the Bank have made the next payment of 10 per cent. on the 30th of November, they will have advanced upwards of ten millions of money.

The last payment on the 17th of December of 15 per cent. will take about 2,500,000l. more; therefore if the public were compelled to redeem it on the 10th December, they must find ten millions of money and the interest, and on the 17th of the same month pay on the same Omnium redeemed near three millions more, which it is as much impossible for them to do as it is to controul Bonaparte.

To suppose that the bank will let so large a sum stand over for the length of time required in the petition presented on Wednesday is ridiculous, for in all probability, before the April dividends are paid, (much less the July) there will be another loan wanted, and the Bank, who have declared their capital not to exeeed a certain sum, would appear not in the most favorable light to lend near the whole of their capital on the Omnium, and nearly as much more on Exchequer Bills, Discounts, &c. The Bank Directors, no doubt, will do every thing in their power to relieve the unfortunate holders, but at the same time they will pay some respect to their own character.

Out of the eight millions of Omnium which the public held, about three millions have been paid up in full, and as much of the remaining five millions must be sold, to make the subsequent payments, as will feed the market in stock between this and the 10th December: therefore it is fair to suppose there will be 15 per cent. to pay on the 17th December, on at least nineteen or twenty millions out of the original twenty-five millions, of which the loan consisted.

A curious trick was attempted to be played off yesterday at the Stock Exchange. Some persons put in Tickets at the Bank, for the transfer of Consols, in General Andreotti's, with a view of making it to be believed he was coming. The imposition, however, was soon detected.

The set of china about to be presented to Lord Hawkesbury by the Chief Consul, unless any thing untoward should fall out between the cup and the lip, will be the most superb thing of the kind ever seen in this country. The cups are valued at fifteen guineas each; the plates at twenty-five. The whole of this magnificent service is estimated at four thousand guineas!

A most brilliant review was exhibited a few days since on the Plain of St. Dennis, at which all the ambassadors and ministers were present. It was a representation of the battle of Marengo. The village of Clichy was carried by assault, and the unfortunate inhabitants felt a share of the horrors of warfare, in the midst of a heavy fire, which lasted for 8 hours. The troops were completely harrassed and Bonaparte was frequently lost in the crowd, giving his orders, sometimes on foot, and sometimes on horseback. More than 20,000 men were employed in the manœuvres, and more than thirty soldiers were hurt by the close discharge of the powder. The most remarkable circumstance, however, in the affair, is the unlimited confidence which the First Consul appeared to repose in the troops. He was at least twenty times missed in the ranks, and it was in the power of any one soldier to put an end to his existence merely by putting a ball into his piece, without the possibility of its being known from what quarter the fatal stroke had issued!

WASHINGTON-CITY, Dec. 15.

THIS DAY

At 12 o'clock, the following Message was delivered to each house by Mr. Lewis, Secretary to the President.

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

When we assemble together, fellow-citizens, to consider the state of our beloved country, our just attentions are first drawn to those pleasing circumstances which mark the goodness of that Being from whose favor they flow, and the large measure of thankfulness we owe for his bounty. Another year has come around, and finds us still blessed with peace and friendship abroad, law, order, and religion at home, good affection and harmony with our Indian neighbors, and burthens lightened; yet our income sufficient for the public wants, and the produce of the year great beyond example. These, fellow-citizens, are the circumstances under which we meet; and we remark with special satisfaction those which, under the smiles of providence, result from the skill, industry and order of our citizens, managing their own affairs in their own way, and for their own use, unembarrassed by too much regulation, unoppressed by fiscal exactions.

On the restoration of the peace in Europe that portion of the carrying trade, which had fallen to our share during the war, was abridged by the returning competition of the belligerent powers. This was to be expected and was just. But, in addition, we find, in some parts of Europe, monopolizing discriminations, which, in the form of duties, tend effectually to prohibit the carrying thither our own produce in our own vessels. From existing amities and in a spirit of justice, it is hoped that friendly discussion will produce a fair and adequate reciprocity.—But should false calculations of interest defeat our hope, it rests with the legislature to decide whether they will meet inequalities abroad with countervailing inequalities at home, or provide for the evil in any other way.

It is with satisfaction I lay before you an act of the British parliament anticipating this subject, so far as to authorise a mutual abolition of the duties and countervailing duties, permitted under the treaty of 1794. It shews on their part a spirit of justice and friendly accommodation, which it is our duty and our interest to cultivate with all nations. Whether this would produce a due equality in the navigation between the two countries, is a subject for your consideration.

Another circumstance which claims attention, as directly affecting the very source of our navigation, is the defect or evasion of the law providing for the return of seamen, and particularly of those belonging to vessels sold abroad. Numbers of them discharged in foreign ports, have been thrown on the hands of our consuls, who, to rescue them from the dangers into which their distresses might plunge them, and save them to their country, have found it necessary, in some cases, to return them at the public charge.

The cession of the Spanish province of Louisiana to France, which took place in the course of the late war, will, if carried into effect, make a change in the aspect of our foreign relations, which will doubtless have just weight in any deliberations of the legislature connected with that subject.

There was reason, not long since, to apprehend that the warfare in which we were engaged with Tripoli, might be taken up by some other of the Barbary powers. A reinforcement, therefore, was immediately ordered to the vessels already there. Subsequent information, however, has removed these apprehensions for the present. To secure our commerce in that sea, with the smallest force competent, we have supposed it best to watch strictly the harbor of Tripoli.—Still, however, the shallowness of their coast, and the want of smaller vessels on our part, has permitted some cruisers to escape unobserved; and to one of these an American vessel unfortunately fell a prey. The captain, one American seaman, and four others of colour, remain prisoners with them; unless exchanged under an agreement formerly made with the Bathaw, to whom, on the faith of that, some of his captive subjects had been restored.

The Convention with the state of Georgia has been ratified by their legislature, and a repurchase from the Creeks has been consequently made, of a *part* of the Tallassee country. In this purchase has been also *comprehended* a part of the lands within the fork of Oconee and Oakmulgee rivers. The particulars of the contract will be laid before congress so soon as they shall be in a state for communication.

In order to remove every ground of difference possible with our *Indian* neighbors, I have proceeded in the work of settling with them, and marking the boundaries between us. That with the Choctaw nation is fixed in one part, and will be through the whole within a short time. The country to which their title had been extinguished before the revolution is sufficient to receive a very respectable population, which Congress will probably see the expediency of encouraging, so soon as the limits shall be declared. We are to view this position as an Outpost of the United States, surrounded by strong neighbors, and distant from its support. And how far that monopoly, which prevents population, should here be guarded against, and actual habitation made a condition of the continuance of title, will be for your consideration. A prompt settlement too of all existing rights and claims within this territory, presents itself as a preliminary operation.

In that part of the Indian territory which includes Vincennes, the lines settled with the neighboring tribes fix the extinction of their title at a breadth of twenty four leagues from East to West, and about the same length parallel with and including the Wabash. They have also ceded a tract of four miles square, including the Salt Springs near the mouth of that river.

In the department of finance it is with pleasure I inform you that the receipts of external duties, for the last twelve months have exceeded those of any former year, and that the ratio of increase has been also greater than usual. This has enabled us to answer all the regular exigencies of government, to pay from the Treasury, within one year, upwards of eight millions of dollars—principal and interest, of the public debt, exclusive of upwards of one million paid by the sale of bank stock, and making in the whole a reduction of nearly five millions and an half of principal, and to have now in the Treasury four millions and an half of dollars, which are in a course of application to the further discharge of debt, and current demands. Experience too, so far, authorises us to believe, if no extraordinary event supervenes, and the expences which will be actually incurred shall not be greater than were contemplated by Congress at their last session, that we shall not be disappointed in the expectations then formed. But nevertheless, as the effect of peace on the amount of duties is not yet fully ascertained, it is the more necessary to practise every useful economy, and to incur no expence, which may be avoided without prejudice.

The collection of the internal taxes having been compleated in some of the states, the officers employed in it are of course out of commission. In others they will be so shortly. But in a few, where the arrangements for the direct tax had been retarded, it will still be some time before the system is closed. It has not yet been thought necessary to employ the agent authorised by an act of the last session, for transacting business in Europe relative to debts and loans. Nor have we used the power, confided by the same act, of prolonging the foreign debt by reloans, and of redeeming instead thereof, an equal sum of the Domestic Debt. Should however the difficulties of remittance on so large a scale, render it necessary at any time, the power shall be executed and the money thus unemployed abroad shall, in conformity with that law, be faithfully applied here in an equivalent extinction of Domestic Debt. When effects so salutary result from the plans you have already sanctioned, when merely by avoiding false objects of expence, we are able, without a direct tax, without internal taxes, and without borrowing, to make large and effectual payments towards the discharge of our public debt, and the emancipation of our posterity from that moral canker, it is an encouragement, fellow citizens, of the highest order, to proceed as we have begun in substituting economy for taxation, and in pursuing what is useful for a nation placed as we are, rather than what is practised by others under different circumstances. And whensoever we are destined to meet events which shall call forth all the energies of our countrymen, we have the firmest reliance on those energies, and the comfort of leaving for calls like these, the extraordinary resources of loans and internal taxes. In the mean time, by payments of the principal of our debt, we are liberating, annually, portions of the external taxes, and forming from them a growing fund, still further to lessen the necessity of recurring to extraordinary resources.

The usual account of receipts and expenditures for the last year, with an estimate of the expenses of the ensuing one, will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury.

No change being deemed necessary in our military establishment, an estimate of its expences for the ensuing year, on its present footing, as also of the sums to be employed in fortifications, and other objects within that department, has been prepared by the Secretary at War, and will make a part of the general estimates which will be presented you.

Considering that our regular troops are employed for local purposes, and that the militia is our general reliance for great and sudden emergencies, you will doubtless think this institution worthy of a review, and give it those improvements of which you find it susceptible.

Estimates for the naval department, prepared by the Secretary of the Na-

vy for another year, will in like manner be communicated with the general eſtimates. A ſmall force in the Mediterranean will ſtill be neceſſary to reſtrain the Tripoline cruiſers: and the uncertain tenure of peace with ſome other of the Barbary powers, may eventually require that force to be augmented.—The neceſſity of procuring ſome ſmaller veſſels for that ſervice, will raiſe the eſtimate; but the difference in their maintenance will ſoon make it a meaſure of economy.

Preſuming it will be deemed expedient to expend annually a convenient ſum towards providing the naval defence which our ſituation may require, I cannot but recommend that the firſt appropriations for that purpoſe, may go to the ſaving what we already poſſeſs. No cares, no attentions, can preſerve veſſels from rapid decay, which lie in water, and expoſed to the ſun. Theſe decays require great and conſtant repairs, and will conſume, if continued, a great portion of the monies deſtined to naval purpoſes. To avoid this waſte of our reſources, it is propoſed to add to our navy yard here, a dock within which our preſent veſſels may be laid up dry, and under cover from the ſun. Under theſe circumſtances experience proves that works of wood will remain ſcarcely at all affected by time. The great abundance of running water which this ſituation poſſeſſes, at heights far above the level of the tide, if employed as is practiſed for lock navigation, furniſhes the means for raiſing and laying up our veſſels, on a dry and ſheltered bed. And ſhould the meaſure be found uſeful here, ſimilar depoſitories for laying up, as well as for building and repairing veſſels, may hereafter be undertaken at other navy yards, offering the ſame means. The plans and eſtimates of the work, prepared by a perſon of ſkill and experience, will be preſented to you, without delay, and from theſe it will be ſeen that ſcarcely more than has been the coſt of one veſſel is neceſſary to ſave the whole, and that the annual ſum to be employed towards its completion may be adapted to the views of the legiſlature as to naval expenditure.

To cultivate peace and maintain commerce and navigation in all their lawful enterpriſes; to foſter our fiſheries as nurſeries of navigation, and for the nurture of man, and protect the manufactures adapted to our circumſtances; to preſerve the faith of the nation by an exact diſcharge of its debts and contracts, expend the public money with the ſame care and economy we would practice with our own, and impoſe on our citizens no unneceſſary burthens; to keep in all things within the pale of our conſtitutional powers, and cheriſh the federal union, as the only rock of ſafety; theſe, fellow citizens, are the landmarks by which we are to guide ourſelves in all our proceedings. By continuing to make theſe our rule of action, we ſhall endear to our countrymen the true principles of their conſtitution, and promote an union of ſentiment and of action, equally auſpicious to their happineſs and ſafety. On my part you may count on a cordial concurrence in every meaſure for the public good; and on all the information I poſſeſs which may enable you to diſcharge to advantage the high functions with which you are inveſted by your country.

TH. JEFFERSON.

December 15, 1802.

NOTICE.

BATCHELDER VALENTINE, jun. of King-William, has reſigned his office as ſpecial agent to the Mutual Aſſurance Society againſt Fire on buildings, of the ſtate of Virginia, and the ſame has been accepted by the board of Directors. He was directed by the board to deliver his commiſſion to me; which he has not done. Public notice is therefore hereby given, that the commiſſion he holds is null and void; and he is forbidden to make out any more declarations for the ſaid ſociety.

By order of the board of directors,

W. F. A S T.

Richmond, Dec. 18, 1802.

TAKEN up by RICHARD G. LIPSCOMB, on Stanton River, near Morton's Ferry, the 22d October, 1802, a black and white STEER: his head and face nearly white, about four or five years old, marked with a ſwallow fork in the right ear, and ſome thing like an overkeel in the left. Appraiſed to 15 dollars. 3ll

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For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

"A SPARK FROM THE ALTAR OF '76."

Theſe words are often introduced by the democrats in their publications and converſation, and chiefly by thoſe who had no agency in *creating* or *defending that* altar. Altho' it is an unfortunate and deplorable truth, that there are many individuals who are ſo blinded by the rage and madneſs of party, as to forget the genuine and patriotic emotions which formerly actuated them; who have plunged head-long into the very depths of faction; yet it is ſomething to their credit to ſay, that they are modeſt, and ſilent (with a few exceptions) upon this point. The following queſtions are reſpectfully ſubmitted to the leaders of the preſent day.

Was it a ſpark from the altar of '76, which induced the preſident of the United States to diſplace Winthrop Sargeant, governor of the Miſſiſſippi Territory, to make room for Mr. Claiborne, whoſe ſole merit conſiſted in having voted for Mr. Jefferſon, when it was known to him that Mr. Sergeant had not only been a votary at the altar of '76, but had performed the important duties of a brave ſoldier and a good officer throughout the war?

Was it a ſpark from the altar of '76 which induced Mr. Jefferſon to deprive Col. John Steele of his office as ſecretary of the ſame territory, that he might give the place to Hoare Brouſe Triſle, a young man who had never done, or attempted to do, any thing to promote the intereſt or happineſs of the country, when it was well known by Mr. Jefferſon that Col. Steele had ſerved in the army of the United States throughout the war, and was moreover the favorite of every body who knew him—in addition to which, Col. Steele had been ſhot through the body in the ſervice of his country, which rendered him more worthy of notice and favor?

Was it a ſpark from the altar of '76, which induced the preſident of the United States to diſplace Col. Heth, without cauſe or complaint, who was one of thoſe who marched in '75 to Quebec, as a volunteer with the renowned Morgan, and continued to act a diſtinguiſhed part in the ſervice of his country throughout the war?

It muſt have been a brilliant ſpark indeed, which induced the preſident of the United States to diſplace the gallant and meritorious Gen. Miller of Philadelphia, and give the ſame office to Tench Coxe—*the identical Tench Coxe* who, in '76, was attached to the enemies of his country, and guided their hoſtile and predatory bands into the boſom of his native country and city?

Was it a ſpark from the altar of '76, which induced the preſent aſſembly to remove from the executive council, Gen. Wood and Col. John White, the only two perſons who belonged to that board who had ſerved their country throughout the revolutionary war?

If the ſpark concerning which the democrats are conſtantly canting and prating, has tendencies ſuch as theſe, the honor, gratitude and juſtice of the country require, that it ſhould be very ſoon extinguiſhed.

WILLIAM S. PENINGTON.

That it may be known what ſort of ſtuff the principles of a Jacobin are made of, it ſhould be known that the man, who now is, or effects to be, a great leader of the democratic faction in New Jerſey, was, but a few years ſince, reſiding in the ſtate of New-York, when federal politics were decidedly aſcendant, a moſt violent and outrageous federaliſts. He was continually endangering the character and views of the federal party by his indiſcreet and ungovernable violence. When gentlemen would reaſon with him upon the impropriety of ſuch conduct, and the injurious effect it had in irritating their opponents, whom they wiſhed to conciliate, his conſtant reply was to confeſs the fault, at the ſame time declaring, the democrats were ſuch a ſet of raſcals he could not keep his temper with them. If this was his apology for abuſing them, what is his apology now for aſſociating with them? Does W. S. Pennington remember, once upon a time, when a certain Judge called upon the Sheriff to turn him out of the public dining room of a tavern for his political violence and ſlander? Nothing more ſtrongly ſhews the poverty of talents and reſpectability among the democrats, than the eagerneſs with which they receive ſuch contemptible apoſtates, and the rank and conſequence they ſoon aſſume. Penington diſcovered he could never riſe above the lower order of Buffers among federaliſts, and therefore ſhifted his noiſy faculties in a cauſe where they are more at home.

N. Y. Herald.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1802.

BUONAPARTE.

There has been no period in the life of this extraordinary man in which he has appeared ſurrounded with more dangers than at preſent. The ſentiments of the whole world ſeem conſpiring againſt him whether his fall would contribute to the happineſs, or miſery of mankind, is hazardous to affirm. He has doubtleſs reſtored Europe to a calm that it had not experienced for many years. He has extended his protection to the arts and ſciences in a more eminent degree, than ever was done by the moſt powerful monarch. Notwithſtanding many of his actions are arbitrary in the extreme, yet they all ſeem calculated for the public good. Even his threatened invaſion of Switzerland, although a ſtretch of power that would have been unpardonable in an hereditary prince, yet when coming from Buonaparte and compared with his conduct hitherto, appears deſigned, ſolely, to reduce that formerly happy people, into a ſtate of peace and quiet.

The numerous and brilliant guards which he retains in his ſervice; the ſumptuous and magnificent palace which he inhabits; and the ſplendid retinue which accompanies him, form a neceſſary policy, that ſhould always be preſerved by perſons, who have riſen like Buonaparte to the higheſt pinnacle of power, by means of the ſword, and not by the acknowledged right of birth. Buonaparte is the only inſtance in the bloody catalogue of uſurpers, who has made learning, virtue, religion and peace his ſtudy. Whether he has done this from ſelf vanity, or from a love to mankind it is not our buſineſs to enquire; we can only judge by the actions of men and not by their thoughts.

As long as Buonaparte will retain his power, it is probable that Europe and of courſe the whole world will preſerve a ſtate of proſperity, and will approach nearer that appearance, which was diſplayed under the emperor Tragan, than any other ſtate that mankind have exhibited ſince that period. This conduct of Buonaparte, on the other hand, will doubtleſs form a dangerous and unhappy example for poſterity, and will be a precedent for other ambitious characters, that are not poſſeſſed of the ſame virtues. But of two evils, a compliance with the views of the firſt conſul ſeems to be the leſſer. For in the event of his overthrow, Europe may expect ſeveral years of hoſtilities and bloodſhed, perhaps more terrible, than even thoſe, which it has already experienced.

To the citizens of the United States, a civil war in the ſeveral countries of Europe may be productive of many advantages. Their commerce, their manufactures, and their population would be thereby increaſed; but humanity ought to incline us to wiſh for the happineſs of others, as well as that of our own. The only cauſe of dread which Americans have to fear from the preſent ſituation of affairs, will be from Louiſiana, and the Spaniſh dominions; as it is probable from the unfriendly diſpoſition which Buonaparte has evinced to the government of this country, that in the event of a general war, he would attempt an invaſion of our ſouthern territories from that quarter. This circumſtance alone ought to make every American wiſh for a continuance of peace among the European nations.—Thoſe who diſſeminate other ideas among our citizens, are only actuated by diſcontented and ambitious motives. Duane and Cheetham, and the other trumpeters of diſorder, would no doubt glory to ſee every European wading up to his knees in blood. Tom Paine's ſole hatred to Bonaparte appears to ariſe from the regard which the firſt conſul has ſhown for the obſervation of divine worſhip. By demagogues of their deſcription, the fall or the aſſaſſination of Bonaparte would therefore probably be the moſt wiſhed for circumſtance that could take place.

The honor as well as the dignity of other nations, demand ſome interference on the part of the Swiſs; and it is to be hoped that the firſt conſul will have moderation and juſtice enough, to liſten to the remonſtrances of others, and not put his threats in execution without their conſent and approbation.

The proclamation of Bonaparte has been referred to the Diet of Schwitz, a ſmall village in the very interior of Switzerland, and well calculated by its natural ſituation for the deliberations of the aſſembly of a nation, being entirely ſurrounded by precipices and rocks, and almoſt inacceſſible to troops of every deſcription. Two members are deputed from the committee of Berne, the principal and moſt powerful diſtrict of Helvetia, to attend this diet; and the French general Rapp has conſented to wait their return.

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A long piece has appeared in the Aurora, copied from the Newark Centinel, and from the ſtile, apparently from the pen of that gentleman whom the Evening Poſt has dubbed a "cloud capt genius." This writer accuſes the federaliſts of bribery, of corruption, of tyranny, and of every crime which is regarded in politics baſe and ſcandalous. On his own party, which he calls the republican, he beſtows panegyric with a liberal hand; he can diſcover no tricks, no corruption, or nothing criminal among them. Infidelity, forgery and the theft of letters, are buried in oblivion. He mentions an attempt that was made to bribe a Mr. Welch, a democratic Jerſey man, with an hundred acres of land; but he has not the audacity to name the perſon who made the offer. What aſſurance muſt this writer poſſeſs, to impoſe a calumny of this ſort upon the public, merely to ſerve the purpoſe of his party? If any federaliſt had made the offer, his name and every circumſtance relating to it would doubtleſs have been expoſed. Cheetham would have filled his paper with it for a week together. The Aurora would have rung with it. In ſhort, the ſtory, if true, would have danced through all the jacobin prints in the union.

Thomas Paine appears to have as great a knack at revolutioniſing words, as morals. In his third letter, he uſes the word ſuppliant for ſubſtitute. "Joſeph Lebon, one of the vileſt characters that ever exiſted, and who made the ſtreets of Arras run with blood, was my ſuppliant as member of the convention for the department of the *Pas des Calais*" We believe this word was never uſed before in any other ſenſe than that of an humble petitioner." It is derived from the French *ſuppliant*.

The ſtate of New-Jerſey is a ſtriking evidence of the effects of democracy. It preſents at preſent the picture of a real jacobinical club, without any regular leader, but directed by the caprice of the moment.

We are happy to underſtand that the motion preſented in the Houſe of Delegates by Mr. Larkin Smith, was withdrawn, and the following preſented in its place:

"*Reſolved*, That the confidence of this Legiſlature, in the wiſdom, patriotiſm, and private worth of the Preſident of the United States, is not only undiminiſhed, but increaſed; and that the conſtitutional and juſt principles of his adminiſtration, and his undeviating rectitude in their execution, merit the entire approbation of his country."

Although we can by no means approve of the tenor of this reſolution, yet we think it is not ſo exceptionable as the former.

It will be time enough to publiſh eulogies upon Mr. Jefferſon's adminiſtration and place him above cenſure, after the cauſes and conſequences of his adminiſtration are fully unfolded and underſtood.

Upon former occaſions the democratic party uſed to declare, that no public character deſerved thanks for a mere diſcharge of his duty. How is it that they are now ſo much changed, that they beſtow unbounded praiſe by anticipation?

When the ayes and noes were taken, there appeared in favor of the reſolution 126, and againſt it 25.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

The ſociety of Cincinnati have appointed a committee of four members, to carry their reſolution on the ſubject of a ſtatue of general Waſhington, into immediate and ſpirited execution. They have appropriated for this purpoſe 1000 dollars from their funds. The corporation of this city have, we are informed, expreſſed the moſt liberal intentions to the ſame effect; and the remainder of the requiſite ſum will be raiſed by individual ſubſcription. As the ſtyle, material, and execution will be in a great degree dependent on the amount thus raiſed, we truſt the ſpirited contributions of our citizens will enable the committee to procure a ſtatue that ſhall be worthy of the occaſion, and an ornament that will do honor to the feelings, taſte and liberality of the city.

We are, in particular, pleaſed to learn that the plan originated in the Cincinnati ſociety. It gives additional value to the deſign, to know that the veterans who fought by his ſide, and conquered under his direction, have voted this tribute to the memory of their country's hero.

Though the virtues of Waſhington are indelibly engraved on the hearts of the American people—and though his fame requires not the aid of monumental trophies—yet is it honorable in the country, thus to evince to future ages their veneration, their gratitude, and their affection towards a man by whoſe life they have been ſo greatly benefited.

We are informed that the ſtatue will be placed in the Park, which will be enlarged by the addition of the ſtreet that at preſent fronts the public buildings. This increaſed ſize will be a very material improvement; and by affording ground ſufficient for a regimental parade, will *in ſome degree* furniſh the deſideratum of a *campus martius*, in which this city is ſo ſhamefully deficient. *N. Y. Herald.*

Extract of a letter from the Havanna, dated Nov. 3, received at New York.

"Since my laſt, the governor has refuſed to clear out any veſſels for the coaſt of Africa, in conſequence of an excluſive privilege granted to the Marquis Colonillo, of Spain, to import 6000 negroes into this iſland, in foreign veſſels. This privilege will commence to operate from and after the laſt day of December next—and will diſtarrange the plans of a great number of Americans, as well as Engliſh merchants, who had laid out their accounts to make fortunes here in that trade. The number of negroes required for this iſland, is beyond any calculation yet made, as the number already imported ſince peace, exceeds, as I am informed, upwards of twelve thouſand.

"The conſulate have drawn up a ſtrong and ſpirited remonſtrance, againſt this privilege, and ſent it forward to the king—and are ſupported by planters, and all parties. Since the promulgation of the licence or order, negroes have riſen in price from 20 to 30 dollars per head; and look up towards the cloſe of the year; notwithſtanding the heads of departments, ſay, that they ſhall, after the laſt day of December, continue to admit veſſels with negroes until they hear from the king, in anſwer to their memorial or remonſtrance—but they cannot be depended upon.

"There are but few Americans here now—but as flour and lumber are now admitted in Spaniſh veſſels from the United States, and horſes in American veſſels; I do ſuppoſe, that there will be a great number in here in courſe of the winter; as the government does not as was ſuppoſed, and as the Spaniſh merchants wiſhed, hunt the ſtrangers down, and turn them out of the country.

"The Marquis is yet here, and as the winter is coming on faſt, will, I believe, take paſſage in the ſhip Narciſſo, commanded by Mr. Facio, of Philadelphia, bound for that place, and which will ſail in eight or ten days.

"On Friday laſt arrived at this port, a French commiſſary, from the cape, accompanied by his family and ſecretary.—He wants money, and I do ſuppoſe has ſome commercial plans in view, as he leaves his family here, until his return from New-Orleanes, where he goes in a few weeks on ſome buſineſs for his government—and more than probable, is charged with ſome arrangements to be made in that Province, previous to its being given up to his nation—it being now reduced to a certainty, that the order from his Catholic Majeſty to that effect, has been received here by the Captain-general of that Province, and of the Floridas. It is to be given up to the French in the ſame ſtate as it was received from them by the Spaniards.

"I have lately wrote to the Secretary of State, informing him of the permiſſion granted for flour and lumber, and alſo of the arrival the Commiſſary here, and when I learn the object of his miſſion, ſhall inform him immediately, as I really believe that one half of our country do not believe that New-Orleans will be given up by the Spaniards.

"There are ſeveral other veſſels which will be ſailing ſoon for New-York, which you ſhall hear from me again.

"It is alſo ſaid, that two Commiſſioners will arrive ſoon, to take charge of the country with ten thouſand troops.

"Several veſſels have lately been captured on the coaſt and brought into this port for ſmuggling, or on ſuſpicion having been found in the harbors to windward, and, as the Spaniards ſay, with orders to land their cargoes off the little harbors.

"Freights are now done to Spain at leſs than four dollars, and to the United States at one dollar per box, and veſſels will not bring any price, although there are a great many here for ſale, and the beſt ſhips that ever entered the port, or were ever built in the United States."

NOTICE

In the caſe of *Edward Broaddus*, A Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled, an act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and iſſued againſt *Edward Broaddus*, merchant, of the county of Albemarle, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on Saturday the 21ſt and on Wedneſday the 5th days of January, 1803, and on Wedneſday the 2d day of February enſuing, at the commiſſioners office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts—and at the ſecond ſitting to chooſe an aſſignee or aſſignees of the ſaid bankrupt's eſtate and effects; and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is deſired to finiſh his examination; and the creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Richmond, Dec. 20, 1802.

NOTICE

In the caſe of *Hezekiah L. Wight* and *Benj. Harris*,

BANKRUPTS.

THE commiſſioners named and authoriſed in and by a commiſſion of bankruptcy, awarded and now in proſecution againſt Hezekiah L. Wight and Benjamin Harris, merchants of the city of Richmond, under the firm of Wight and Harris, intend to meet on Saturday the 22d day of January, 1803, at the commiſſioners' office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to make a dividend of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts under the ſaid commiſſion, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the benefit of the ſaid dividend, and all claims not then proved will be diſallowed.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Richmond, Dec. 22, 1802.

Port Wine.

A few pipes and quarter casks of genuine old

20 Port Wine,

Is this day landing, and will be sold on moderate terms, by

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, 2d Nov. 1802. [tf]

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Auſtin & Anderſon,

IS this day diſſolved by mutual conſent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All perſons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authoriſed to cloſe the buſineſs; all thoſe having claims againſt the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Auſtin,
Armiſtead Anderſon.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

RUNAWAY

From the ſubſcriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of Sept. laſt, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather ſpare made. I expect he will attempt to paſs for a free man, being informed that he has in poſſeſſion a free paſs; he went off with a white woman by the name of Sally Davis, with whom he was intimate for ſome time before their departure, and it is probable ſhe may aid him in impoſing on the public with his paſs, or may claim him as her ſlave. Sally Davis is between forty and fifty years of age, tall and ſpare made, very brown ſkin, has taken with her three children, two ſons and a daughter; the two boys are ſons by her firſt huſband, whoſe name was Cooper. Henry, the oldeſt, is tall and ſpare made, very dark ſkin, about twenty one years old; the younger one is named William; the girl is a daughter by her laſt huſband Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are ſhoe-makers, and it is probable they will undertake work on the road, as I believe they are making for Georgia, they having all been ſeen in Goochland, near Michaux's Ferry, and being informed that Sally Davis has a brother in that ſtate. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any perſon who will ſecure him in jail ſo that I get him again, and all reſonable charges paid if delivered to me in Hanover.

JOHN THORNTON, ſen.

Nov. 4, 1802.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond Diſtrict.

BETWEEN

Thomas Treadway and Jane his wife, Robert Lawſon Lockhead, James French Lockhead, Elizabeth Lockhead, Abraham Smith Lockhead, and Thomas Leiper Lockhead, which ſaid Robert, James, Elizabeth, Abraham and Thomas, are infants, by Thomas Treadway, their next friend, *Plaintiffs,*

AND

Kennon Jones and Nancy his wife, James McFarland and Elizabeth his wife, James Strange and Nancy his wife, and William French, which ſaid Nancy Strange and William French are children and coheirs of James French, deceaſed, *Defendants.*

THE defendants James Strange and Nancy his wife, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,
PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Negroes for Sale.

ON Tueſday the 1ſt day of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, at Anderſon's Tavern, in the Town of New-Canton, Fifteen or Twenty likely Virginia born ſlaves, conſiſting of a choice parcel of Men, Boys, Women and Children. Terms caſh or credit as may beſt ſuit purchaſers. Bond with approved ſecurity will be required on the credit ſales, bearing intereſt from the date, which will be remitted on all ſums punctually paid.

December 6 1802. 12awtdf

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, on Thurſday the 30th December next, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of Francis Gaines, dec'd. at his late dwelling houſe,

The tract of Land,

WHEREON HE LIVED,

LYING in Charlotte connty, about four miles above the court houſe, on the waters of Cub Creek, containing 61 acres. This land is well adapted to the culture of the common commodities of this country; has a very convenient new dwelling houſe, with three rooms below ſtairs and two above, with all the neceſſary out houſes, a very good paled garden, &c. &c. on a remarkable healthy ſituation. There is about half this land cleared and in good order for cropping. There is about ſix buſhels of wheat and 15 buſhels of rye, ſown on the premiſes. A further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary, as it is preſumed any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will view the land previous to the day of ſale, which will be ſhewn by the executor living not more than one mile from this tract. The terms will be one third caſh, and the balance in two equal annual payments. Bonds with approved ſecurity to bear intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid, will be required of the purchaſer.

William Gaines, *Ex'or.*

Charlotte, Nov 18, 1802. (t25D)

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond Diſtrict.

SEPTEMBER THE 21ST, 1802.

Between

Robert Pollok and Company, *Plaintiffs,*

And

William Robb and Nathaniel Harris, *Defendants.*

THE defendant, William Robb, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,
PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

REMOVAL,

THE Subſcriber takes this early opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has removed from the houſe heretofore occupied by him in cheapſide, to the large commodious brick Lumber-Houſe, uſed by Mr. Thomas Taylor as a vendue office for the laſt year. This houſe is entirely fire proof, being built of brick and covered with copper, where he intends to devote himſelf entirely to the brokerage and commiſſion buſineſs. As he will be engaged in no other kind, he will be able to do that ſatisfaction to conſignors, which they expect from an agent. His Lumber-Houſe is admirably calculated for the Storeage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any other article ſubject to Storeage; which ſhall be done by him, at the cuſtomary rate of ſtoreage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.

October the 1ſt, 1802.

Kentucky Lands for ſale.

TO be ſold at public auction, on Thurſday the 30th of December next, at 12 o'clock, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond,

5320 acres of Land,

In the ſtate of Kentucky, belonging to the eſtate of the late *Andrew Ronald*, deceaſed—viz.

2480 acres, lying on Big Barren River;
1000 acres on Green River, on the mouth of the Big Barren;
1840 acres on the head branches of the South Eaſt forks of Skeggs Beaver Creek.

5320 acres, iſſued in four patents to Chs. Dabney of Hanover county, the 2d Oct. 1786, and purchaſed of him by the late Andrew Ronald—the whole recorded in the court of appeals, in the ſtate of Kentucky, the 22d June, 1796, as by a certificate of Thomas Todd, eſq. clerk of ſaid court.

The terms of payment will be, one fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid in 6 months from the day of ſale, one fourth payable in 12 months, one fourth payable in 18 months, and one fourth payable in two years, with bond and approved ſecurity—the bonds to bear intereſt from the date.

William Wiſeham,
Executor to the eſtate of Andrew Ronald.

Richmond, 12th Nov. 1802. tdſ.

ALMANACKS,

For the Year 1803; for Sale, at this office.

Mrs. Gaurraur,

Lately arrived from New-York, reſpectfully informs the public at large, and particularly the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond and its vicinity, that ſhe has taken corner ſtore of Mr. Harris's large brick building, a few doors above the Poſt-Office, and immediately on the ſtreet leading to the Capitol, where ſhe has

FOR SALE,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

BEADS, Necklaces, ſtring and ſmall aſſorted Pearl Beads; aſſorted colored ditto, Gilt Finger-Rings, &c.

ALSO AN ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

Plated Candle-Sticks, Coffee-Pots, Milk-Pots, Tea-Pots, Sugar-Tongs, &c.

Sets of Knives & Forks.

All kinds of Perfumes, Playing-Cards, and variety of Fans aſſorted.

SHE HAS ALSO,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Such as Muſlins, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves of different kinds, ſome very fine Shawls—Likewiſe Sugar Plumbs of different kinds.

The above articles ſhe will ſell at the loweſt price poſſible.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1802.

By virtue of a deed of truſt made to me by Nelſon Berkely, to ſecure the payment of a ſum of money therein mentioned,

WILL BE SOLD,

At public ſale, on the premiſes, for ready money,

A tract of Land,

In Hanover county,

CONTAINING 302 acres, ſituated on Newfound River, and bounded by the ſaid river, on the ſouth; by the land of Capt. Thomas Price, on the eaſt; by the main road on the north, and by Landon C. Berkley, on the weſt. There is on the land a ſmall dwelling houſe, a kitchen, dairy and meat houſe, and a new barn 20 by 40 feet. There are alſo young orchards of apple and peach trees, and more than 100 buſhels of wheat have been ſeeded upon the land, together with ſome rye and barley. At the ſame time will be ſold, ſeveral valuable Negroes, the ſtock of Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, a Waggon and Team, and Plantation Tools.

Carter Berkeley.

Alſo, will be ſold, one moiety of a Merchant Mill, and fifty acres of Land, adjoining on Newfound River, within a mile of the above tract of land, together with an unexpired leaſe for ſix years, of the other moiety. The above Mill will be ſold to ſatisfy a mortgage. The ſale of the above property will commence on Monday the 3d day of January next, and continue until the whole is ſold.

C. B.

Hanover, Nov. 22d, 1802. (23dJan.)

For ſale by the Subſcriber,

YORKSHIRE Cloths, by the bale.

Coloured Plains, do.
Halfthicks, do.
Napp'd Cottons, do.
Coatings, do.

Blankets, by the bale or piece.

Fine double mill'd drab Cloth, from 12s. to 15s. per yard.

ALSO,

Jamaica Sugar, of the firſt quality, by the hhd. or barrel.
Antigua Rum, by the hhd.
Coffee, by the bag.

Wm. Wiſeham.

November 3, 1802. [6w.]

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A general aſſortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

WHICH are now ſelling off, at their uſual low price, for Caſh or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

Fall Goods.

Samuel P. Braddick

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

PER the Octavia from London, a very handſome aſſortment; which he will ſell low for Caſh or Produce.

Richmond, October 12, 1802. 2ms

David Roſs, Pl'ff. } In the Diſtrict Court of New-London now holden at Franklin Courthouſe.

AGAINST

Coleman Rice, Def't.

THE defendant Rice having left his habitation within the ſame diſtrict, and his preſent reſidence not being known to the plaintiff, he takes this method of giving the defendant notice, That he ſhall take certain depoſitions to be uſed as evidence in the ſaid cauſe at Lunenburg court-houſe on the ſecond Thurſday in January next, between the hours of twelve and four o'clock on that day—And the defendant may attend accordingly if he thinks proper.

DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, Nov. 14, 1802.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Waſhington,

Offer for ſale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The ſoil well adapted for farming and a conſiderable proportion of it might eaſily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill ſeat on the premiſes. It lies on the great road from the City of Waſhington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leeſburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, leſs from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Aſhby's Bent. The ſoil is that which is ſaid to be moſt favorable to Plaſter of Paris, well watered by ſeveral never failing ſtreams iſſuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run paſſes through this tract and gives ſeveral valuable mill-ſeats. The ſoil is ſimilar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaſter of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullſkin, containing 1600 acres—One alſo, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's-line, containing 183 acres. Theſe ſeveral tracts are in Jefferſon (late Berkeley) county—the ſoil very ſimilar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, ſituated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the laſt mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampſhire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' ſmall, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the ſhape of a horſe-ſhoe, the river running almoſt round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largeſt Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the ſoil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a ſhipping port with more eaſe and at a ſmaller expence than that which is tranſported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nanſemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nanſemond River. This land is conſidered extremely valuable by thoſe who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Waſhington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennſylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good ſtand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittſburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the ſcythe. It is diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the firſt action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, ſtate of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North Weſt Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky——On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indiſputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, ſquare 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three ſtory brick houſe.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eaſtern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in ſquare 667. Theſe lots are advantageouſly ſituated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princeſtreets, three of four of which are let on ground rent at 2 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, incloſed with a good poſt and rail fence, and another in the commons of about ſix acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well ſituated lots, on one of them is a ſmall building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of ſale will be made known by application to either of the ſubſcribers.

Samuel Waſhington, Culpeper county.
George S. Waſhington, Jefferſon do.
William A. Waſhington, Weſtmoreland do.
George W. P. Cuſtis, Mount Waſhington, Fairfax do.
Buſhrod Waſhington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

Auguſt 30. eptf.

FOR SALE.

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres of

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouſe.—This Land is conſidered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at leaſt 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one-third of it cleared. As it is preſumed that no one would become a purchaſer without firſt viewing the premiſes, a further deſcription of ſaid land is deemed unneceſſary. Any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe may ſee the land by applying to *William Lindſay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouſe, or myſelf in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well ſelected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Seaſon,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their aſſortment, which will be ſold wholeſale or retail, on uſual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of eſtabliſhed punctuality.

Manchester, 15th October, 1802. tf.

I want to PURCHASE, from fifty to one hundred thouſand

Flour Barrel Staves;

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal.

☞ *I alſo wiſh to hire a few*

Negro Coopers,

For the enſuing year.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

Richmond, Sept. 8, 1802.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on moderate terms. They alſo have for ſale, beſt GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,
OF PETERSBURG, AND
Robert Pollok & Co.
OF MANCHESTER,

Are alſo opening their ſupplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

HAVING commenced the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the County Courts of Amherſt and Albemarle, the Diſtrict Court of Charlottesville, and the Court of Appeals, I ſolicit the patronage of a generous public, and promiſe unremitted attention to all matters committed to my truſt.

H. M. GARLAND.

New Glaſgow, 24th Sept. 1802. tf.

Robert Gamble

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he is receiving a ſupply of

Fall Goods,

Which he will ſell low, by the Piece or Package.

Richmond, October 7, 1802.

Burr Millſtones and Bolting Cloths.

THE ſubſcriber having received a large ſupply of the beſt pieces of French Burr Stones, has recommenced the manufacture of Burr Millſtones, on his patented improved plan, at the corner of Ninth and Market ſtreets, Philadelphia, where his cuſtomers may now be ſupplied with thoſe of the beſt quality, and to ſuit the different kinds of grain.

Alſo, BOLTING CLOTHS, (of which he has a large and general aſſortment) Screws for raiſing Millſtones, and Caſt Iron Gudgeons, for caſh or good draughts at ſhort ſight, accepted in Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Waſhington, or Alexandria. Opportunities for ſhipping (at about 6 dollars a pair freight for) mill ſtones to either of the above mentioned ports, Richmond and Peterſburg are frequent.

Bolting Cloths are kept for ſale with Bohn & Slingluff, Baltimore, and Dean & Gardner, Alexandria.

Orders from a diſtance will be ſtrictly attended to.

OLIVER EVANS.

Philadelphia Nov. 4, 1802. 1aw3m